Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 26 as follows:

The cDNA sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of Indy are shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, respectively. The genomic organization of the Indy gene is shown in FIG. 3. A cDNA encoding the open reading frame of Indy or portions thereof can be incorporated into commercially available bacterial expression plasmids such as the pGEM™ (Promega) or ~~pBluescript~~ PBLUESCRIPT™ (Stratagene) vectors or one of their derivatives. When the Indy cDNA incorporated into a plasmid is transcribed by an appropriate RNA polymerase, the Indy mRNA is produced. The Indy mRNA is useful for in vivo and in vitro production of the INDY polypeptide.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 1 as follows:

In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods, it may be desirable to immobilize either INDY or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to an INDY protein, or interaction of an INDY protein with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/INDY fusion proteins or glutathione-S-transferase/target fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione ~~sepharose~~ SEPHAROSE® beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or INDY

protein, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components, the matrix immobilized in the case of beads, complex determined either directly or indirectly, for example, as described above. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of INDY binding or activity determined using standard techniques.